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The Census and the Schools: Selected Statistics (1980)

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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INTRODUCTION

Beginning in 1790 and continuing every ten years since then, the federal government has conducted a census of the population of the United States. Conducted for the twentieth time in 1980, this constitutionally required census collected considerably more information than when the population was first counted in colonial America.

Collected on a wide variety of population and housing items, census data are used for congressional apportionment, legislative redistricting, and numerous other purposes ranging from grant awards to local planning. Researchers and planners should find the data to be a rich source of information that may be used at several levels of government, including school districts. Through special arrangements with the Federal Bureau of the Census, the National Center for Education Statistics was resposible for making 1980 census data available at the school district level throughout the country.

Census data are available at several geographic levels, including state, county, school district, census tract, and block levels. Gathered in April, 1980, some census data items were collected on the entire population; and other items were collected on a sample of households throughout the country. Regardless of whether a user desires entire population or sample data, information can be aggregated upward through several levels of census geography. Reports are available in several media: computer tapes, printed reports, microfiche, and maps.

Users of census data are cautioned about certain limitations of the data. Various interpretations of terms caused problems with definitions; "allocated" data were created to replace "missing" data; sampling and nonsampling errors were evident; and suppression procedures were used to protect individual privacy.

Census items used in this report are defined in Appendix A. For a more thorough description of census items, census geography, census reports, and a glossary of census terms, census users are referred to the Census Users' Handbook.[1] Census data may be obtained at cost from any of the locations listed in the Handbook (pages 21, 22) or in Appendix B of this report.

Census items for California that relate to school-age youths, poverty, housing values, primary languages, employment, high school graduates, and other education-related variables were identified and selected for inclusion in this report. The census data, both complete population counts and sample data, are presented together with student and staff information collected by the California State Department of Education. In certain instances data cannot be reported for some subgroups of the population; in other occurrences, data were combined to provide a more complete presentation.

Information presented in this brief report is meant to provide an overview of California's population in comparison with persons of school age. Many data items and much more extensive analyses of 1980 census information are available to researchers who may wish to proceed with further investigation.

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[1] Census Users' Handbook. Sacramento: California State Departments of Finance and Transportation, 1982.

Table 1 shows a comparison of California's population, civilian labor force, and public school enrollment and staff by racial or ethnic group in 1980. At that time California's total population was nearly 33 percent minority, 19 percent of whom were Hispanic. However, two of every five students enrolled in public schools, or 40 percent of the public school enrollment, were members of minority groups. Hispanic students had the highest proportion of minority group members (more than 23 percent). Classroom teachers and classified staff were 16 percent and 28 percent minority, respectively. Classified employees are persons who serve as teacher aides, pupil service aides, office and clerical staff, cafeteria workers, transportation workers, and maintenance employees.

TABLE 1

Comparison of California's Population, Civilian Labor Force, and Public School Students and Staff, by Racial or Ethnic Group, 1980

Item	Percent of population, by racial or ethnic group						Total population
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Filipino	Hispanic	Not Hispanic		
					Black	White	
Total population*	0.8	3.5	1.5	19.2	7.6	67.4	23,667,902
Civilian labor force**	0.7	5.5	Not available	17.3	6.6	69.9	11,386,075
Public school***							
Enrollment	0.9	4.3	1.4	23.4	10.0	60.0	4,068,828
Classroom teachers	0.6	3.1	0.5	5.5	4.2	84.0	166,440
Classified staff (full-time)	0.9	2.6	0.9	15.4	8.1	72.1	132,120

* 1980 census.

** Equal Employment Opportunity Survey, 1980.

*** Racial or Ethnic Distribution of Staff and Students in California Public Schools, 1979-80. Sacramento: California State Department of Education, 1981.

Table 2 displays characteristics of California's population, by racial or ethnic group, in 1980. The population is distributed by age within each of the racial or ethnic groups. Table 2 also shows the number of school years completed by persons twenty-five years of age or older, by ethnic group.

The median age of California's population in 1980 was thirty. Seventy-three percent of the population was eighteen years or older, and 10 percent was older than sixty-five.

Of persons who had completed one or more years of college, Asian or Pacific Islanders constituted the largest percent (52 percent). White college attendees constituted 44 percent. Forty percent of Hispanics attended elementary school.

TABLE 2

Characteristics of California's
Population, by Racial or Ethnic Group, 1980

Item	Number and percent of population, by racial or ethnic group						Total population (in thousands)
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Filipino	Hispanic	Not Hispanic		
					Black	White	
Total population (in thousands)	189	839	335	4,588	1,801	15,916	23,668
Percent	0.8%	3.5%	1.5%	19.2%	7.6%	67.4%	
Population by age							
Under 5	8.5%	7.0%	8.7%	12.0%	8.5%	5.6%	1,708
5 - 17	25.0	20.3	22.3	26.9	24.4	17.0	4,681
18 - 64	61.7	66.7	60.8	57.1	60.8	64.5	14,865
65 - over	4.8	6.0	8.3	4.0	6.4	12.8	2,414
Years of school completed by persons 25 years of age and over*							15,191
Elementary (one or more years)	14.8%	15.4%	**	40.3%	14.6%	11.6%	
High school (one or more years)	52.3	32.5	**	39.7	48.6	44.5	
College (one or more years)	32.9	52.1	**	20.0	36.8	43.9	

* Some Hispanic persons may be counted in more than one racial or ethnic group.

** Data not available.

In Table 3 the number of persons, ages five through seventeen in California in 1980, who spoke a language other than English at home are compared with similar data from California's "Language Census Survey" of public school enrollments in 1980 and 1983. The "Language Census Survey" provides information on the student population with language-related needs. The U.S. Bureau of the Census reported that 77 percent of the five through seventeen age group were from homes where English was the primary language. The comparable figures from the California survey were 81.3 percent of those enrolled in 1980 and 77 percent of those enrolled in 1983.

For 1980 the U.S. Bureau of the Census reported substantially fewer persons as limited in English, (4.4 percent of the total) compared with California's "Language Census Survey" (7.9 percent of the total). State data for 1983 showed major increases in the limited-English-proficient (LEP) enrollments for Spanish as well as other languages. Limited-English-proficient students do not have clearly developed English language skills; and students who are considered fluent-English proficient have a primary language other than English but have English skills comparable to the majority of pupils whose primary language is English. Of all students enrolled in public school in 1983, 11.3 percent were reported as limited-English proficient.

TABLE 3

Persons of Limited-English Proficiency Ages Five Through Seventeen Compared to Limited-English-Speaking Students Enrolled in California Public Schools, 1980 and 1983

Language spoken at home	U.S. Census, 1980* persons ages 5--17		1980** Students enrolled		1983 Students enrolled	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
English	3,609,303	77.0	3,350,633	81.3	3,147,631	77.4
Spanish						
Limited English	160,082	3.4	257,033	6.2	337,141	8.3
Fluent English	644,572	13.8	321,371(est.)	7.8	338,363	8.3
Other						
Limited English	44,977	1.0	68,715	1.7	120,401	3.0
Fluent English	226,469	4.8	121,759(est.)	3.0	121,950	3.0
State total	4,685,403	100.0	4,119,511***	100.0	4,065,486	100.0

* The U.S. Bureau of the Census used a self report in response to the sample questionnaire to determine English proficiency.

** California State Department of Education procedures to determine proficiency were used to test English proficiency for students who had a home language other than English.

*** An additional 497,613 students (for whom no language data are available) were enrolled in private schools, 1979-80.

Table 4 shows the percent of California's population living in urban and rural areas, the percent of families with children above and below the poverty level, and the school-age population and enrollment.

Ninety-one percent of California's population lived in urban areas in California in 1980. More than 95 percent of the residents in eight counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara) lived in urban areas. The populations of five counties (Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, and Sierra) lived entirely in rural areas.

San Mateo County had the highest percent (93.5 percent) of its population above the poverty level, as compared to a statewide average of 87.2 percent. Yuba County had the highest percent (19.5 percent) of its population below the poverty level as compared to a statewide average of 12.8 percent.

People were counted in the county of their residence for the U.S. census, but school enrollment was reported in the county in which students attended school. Differences between the school-age population and enrollment may be attributed to students who attended school out-of-state or out-of-county or who were not enrolled in any school.

TABLE 4

Distribution of California's Population, by County, by Area, by Poverty Level, and by School Age, 1980

County	Population percent		Percent of families with children		School age population ages 5--17	Public and private school enrollment*
	Urban area	Rural area	Above poverty level	Below poverty level		
State total	91.3	8.7	87.2	12.8	4,685,403	4,617,124
Alameda	98.9	1.1	87.2	12.8	205,757	206,306
Alpine	0.0	100.0	84.1	15.9	245	192
Amador	0.0	100.0	89.7	10.3	3,341	3,460
Butte	70.7	29.3	85.8	14.2	24,496	23,991
Calaveras	0.0	100.0	88.3	11.7	3,869	4,012
Colusa	32.0	68.0	88.0	12.0	2,714	2,552
Contra Costa	97.0	3.0	91.0	9.0	136,619	135,834
Del Norte	32.5	67.5	83.3	16.7	3,729	3,829
El Dorado	42.5	57.5	90.5	9.5	16,408	16,471
Fresno	78.3	21.7	83.3	16.7	111,077	110,129
Glenn	41.0	59.0	84.7	15.3	4,576	4,753
Humboldt	56.4	43.6	85.8	14.2	19,563	20,426
Imperial	70.0	30.0	83.0	17.0	23,857	24,860
Inyo	18.6	81.4	90.3	9.7	3,499	3,582
Kern	82.0	18.0	85.7	14.3	88,589	85,812
Kings	66.5	33.5	83.3	16.7	17,192	16,678
Lake	23.8	76.2	83.1	16.9	5,908	5,991
Lassen	30.1	69.9	90.0	10.0	4,379	4,544
Los Angeles	98.9	1.1	84.5	15.5	1,476,118	1,447,549
Madera	47.7	52.3	83.0	17.0	14,360	13,748
Marin	93.4	6.6	92.7	7.3	39,355	39,295
Mariposa	0.0	100.0	84.9	15.1	2,058	2,006
Mendocino	31.6	68.4	87.4	12.6	13,440	14,352
Merced	62.3	37.7	83.8	16.2	31,253	30,504
Modoc	35.1	64.9	83.0	17.0	1,750	2,057
Mono	45.8	54.2	91.4	8.6	1,500	1,466
Monterey	77.5	22.5	87.6	12.4	57,862	54,048
Napa	80.7	19.3	91.2	8.8	18,728	18,532
Nevada	13.0	87.0	90.4	9.6	9,567	8,901
Orange	99.7	0.3	92.5	7.5	395,809	392,904
Placer	50.5	49.5	90.1	9.9	24,625	26,333
Plumas	25.7	74.3	89.0	11.0	3,412	3,555
Riverside	82.5	17.5	86.9	13.1	134,103	131,344
Sacramento	96.0	4.0	86.6	13.4	153,839	155,037
San Benito	45.9	54.1	86.0	14.0	6,011	5,654
San Bernardino	90.1	9.9	87.1	12.9	194,274	186,298
San Diego	93.2	6.8	87.1	12.9	347,230	339,651
San Francisco	100.0	0.0	83.0	17.0	84,984	85,421
San Joaquin	82.4	17.6	84.4	15.6	68,275	71,086
San Luis Obispo	75.9	24.2	87.9	12.1	24,660	24,212
San Mateo	98.2	1.8	93.5	6.5	104,895	102,755
Santa Barbara	91.0	9.0	90.2	9.8	54,030	54,412
Santa Clara	97.7	2.3	92.6	7.4	268,755	269,667
Santa Cruz	81.3	18.7	87.7	12.3	32,806	33,359
Shasta	54.6	45.4	88.0	12.0	24,878	24,913
Sierra	0.0	100.0	87.1	12.9	552	654
Siskiyou	29.3	70.7	86.1	13.9	8,007	7,900
Solano	94.2	5.8	88.9	11.1	52,726	48,683
Sonoma	65.9	34.1	90.1	9.9	57,991	57,028
Stanislaus	81.0	19.0	85.9	14.1	57,787	55,966
Sutter	67.1	32.9	87.0	13.0	11,390	11,127
Tehama	36.7	63.3	84.8	15.2	8,105	8,189
Trinity	23.2	76.8	86.3	13.7	2,523	2,388
Tulare	62.3	37.7	81.3	18.7	57,822	55,320
Tuolumne	9.1	90.9	86.4	13.6	6,299	6,364
Ventura	94.6	5.4	91.6	8.4	122,518	120,518
Yolo	82.1	17.9	86.8	13.2	20,239	19,816
Yuba	71.3	28.7	80.5	19.5	10,740	10,690

*See Enrollment and Staff in California's Private Elementary Schools and High Schools, 1979-80, and Enrollment Data: California Elementary and Secondary Public Schools, Fall, 1980. Both publications were issued by the California State Department of Education.

Table 5 displays housing value, contract rent, and median family income in California, by county, in 1980. Data in this table may be used to determine the relative wealth of school districts within county boundaries.

California's median housing value in 1980 was $84,700, with 30 percent of the housing ranging in value between $50,000 and $79,999. Marin County had the highest median housing value ($151,000). Modoc County, with the lowest median housing value at $40,100, had more than 68 percent of its residents living in housing valued below $49,999.

In 1980 the median monthly contract rent in California was $253, with a low of $176 for Sierra County and a high of $348 for Marin County.

Median family income for California was $21,537. Marin County ($29,721) and San Mateo County ($27,279) had the highest median family incomes; and Lake County ($13,522) and Yuba County ($13,751) had the lowest median family incomes.

TABLE 5

Housing Value, Contract Rent, and Median Family Income
in California, by County, 1980

County	Percent of Housing unit value					Median housing value	Percent of Monthly contract rent*				Median contract rent	Median family income
	Below-$49,999	$50,000-79,999	$80,000-99,999	$100,000-149,999	$150,000-or more		Under $169	$170-249	$250-399	Over $399		
State Total	15.7%	29.8%	19.0%	21.0%	14.5%	$ 84,700	20.1%	27.8%	37.2%	12.6%	$253	$21,541
Alameda	14.1	29.4	24.5	21.7	10.3	85,300	22.1	31.2	36.4	8.8	240	22,863
Alpine	16.7	26.3	20.5	23.7	12.8	86,900	13.7	27.3	29.6	15.2	258	17,240
Amador	25.7	44.5	15.7	11.1	3.0	66,400	38.1	27.0	24.5	2.1	192	18,065
Butte	37.5	41.5	11.6	7.2	2.2	59,100	37.0	34.4	21.9	2.8	193	16,301
Calaveras	28.0	42.9	16.4	10.4	2.3	65,400	41.8	23.2	22.0	1.5	179	17,909
Colusa	54.7	31.3	7.1	5.2	1.7	47,300	58.6	23.8	6.7	0.5	144	17,842
Contra Costa	10.3	26.3	18.3	25.7	19.4	94,600	18.0	24.0	43.0	13.4	268	26,513
Del Norte	50.3	33.3	9.0	5.4	2.0	49,800	40.8	33.9	16.6	0.9	180	15,911
El Dorado	11.2	34.2	25.0	21.1	8.5	83,700	14.4	21.5	45.5	14.9	285	20,182
Fresno	33.6	40.4	12.0	9.8	4.2	62,200	34.0	37.5	21.8	2.2	199	18,399
Glenn	54.5	33.7	7.0	3.8	1.0	48,000	44.4	31.9	13.6	0.5	172	16,650
Humboldt	39.9	43.5	8.9	5.9	1.8	57,000	35.6	31.2	25.6	2.8	201	18,479
Imperial	54.0	34.0	6.2	4.3	1.5	47,800	44.4	29.2	17.7	1.8	175	16,658
Inyo	22.3	27.8	25.1	16.6	8.2	80,000	49.2	23.5	12.7	2.7	157	18,366
Kern	43.9	38.9	9.6	5.6	2.0	54,700	34.0	33.2	24.3	2.9	203	18,780
Kings	55.6	31.8	7.2	4.4	1.0	46,700	43.3	34.0	10.8	1.0	173	16,164
Lake	39.8	37.9	11.1	8.5	3.5	58,600	41.7	26.2	21.2	2.0	181	13,522
Lassen	49.7	35.9	7.6	5.9	0.9	50,300	45.5	30.8	12.0	0.7	167	17,563
Los Angeles	12.5	29.6	19.6	20.7	17.6	88,000	21.7	29.5	34.7	12.7	245	21,135
Madera	37.3	37.8	13.2	9.3	2.4	60,100	43.1	30.7	14.0	1.6	174	17,327
Marin	2.2	5.7	9.0	32.7	50.4	151,000	6.5	13.8	43.4	33.5	348	29,721
Mariposa	32.2	40.6	17.4	7.8	2.0	63,200	54.5	21.8	10.8	0.7	153	15,833
Mendocino	22.1	42.4	17.9	12.7	4.9	69,800	33.7	27.0	27.7	3.1	211	17,695
Merced	45.9	40.0	7.4	5.5	1.2	53,100	35.7	36.0	20.1	1.2	194	16,563
Modoc	68.6	26.0	3.3	1.9	0.2	40,100	61.6	18.9	5.5	0.2	137	15,617
Mono	14.6	20.7	11.7	24.4	28.6	106,000	26.0	28.6	26.8	14.3	239	20,215
Monterey	9.5	34.0	19.8	19.7	17.0	86,500	15.1	26.7	42.1	10.8	263	20,005
Napa	11.5	41.0	19.6	18.0	9.9	78,200	20.8	27.8	39.6	8.4	249	22,426
Nevada	14.6	35.8	23.2	19.7	6.7	79,700	27.8	22.1	29.7	13.4	237	18,842
Orange	2.8	16.7	24.8	35.0	20.7	108,100	5.2	12.2	56.4	25.0	336	25,919
Placer	18.1	34.4	17.5	20.3	9.7	77,900	27.9	28.7	29.9	8.8	224	21,662
Plumas	28.4	40.7	16.5	...3	3.1	65,900	51.5	25.8	14.8	1.1	160	17,227
Riverside	24.5	43.3	15.6	11.2	5.4	67,700	26.7	27.7	33.0	8.7	231	18,682
Sacramento	28.0	45.1	13.6	9.1	4.2	64,600	27.3	26.8	30.8	3.0	216	20,949
San Benito	15.6	44.5	18.9	15.1	5.9	73,200	39.2	30.3	19.3	2.7	188	18,937

*Monthly contract rent does not add up to 100% because some persons did not pay cash for their occupancy.

TABLE 5 (CONCLUDED)

Housing Value, Contract Rent, and Median Family Income
in California, by County, 1980

County	Percent of Housing unit value					Median housing value	Percent of Monthly contract rent*				Median contract rent	Median family income
	Below-$49,999	$50,000-79,999	$80,000-99,999	$100,000-149,999	$150,000-or more		Under $169	$170-249	$250-399	Over $399		
State Total	15.7%	29.8%	19.0%	21.0%	14.5%	$ 84,700	20.1%	27.8%	37.2%	12.6%	$253	$21,541
San Bernardino	30.7	43.3	13.8	9.0	3.2	63,400	27.1	32.3	31.5	5.7	223	20,039
San Diego	7.8	28.8	24.5	23.5	15.4	91,000	13.4	32.7	40.7	11.4	257	20,306
San Francisco	7.5	20.3	19.5	29.8	22.9	104,600	17.6	25.8	39.1	15.8	267	20,911
San Joaquin	41.8	38.6	9.6	7.1	2.9	56,400	39.2	35.2	20.7	1.5	187	19,120
San Luis Obispo	14.3	38.9	20.5	19.1	7.2	77,600	21.3	26.5	38.7	9.1	250	18,198
San Mateo	3.4	11.5	18.4	34.3	32.4	124,400	6.2	18.1	51.7	22.6	313	27,279
Santa Barbara	9.2	26.9	11.7	27.6	24.6	104,000	13.8	24.6	40.6	17.0	276	21,630
Santa Clara	3.3	15.4	24.9	34.1	22.3	109,400	8.5	18.9	49.3	22.0	308	26,662
Santa Cruz	8.2	26.1	22.3	25.6	17.8	94,100	17.3	21.9	41.6	15.7	276	20,734
Shasta	34.5	42.2	12.7	8.2	2.4	61,000	31.8	37.0	24.7	2.1	204	17,024
Sierra	39.8	37.0	11.6	8.7	2.9	58,300	63.8	15.8	6.1	1.2	126	18,221
Siskiyou	46.6	38.6	8.4	5.4	1.0	52,700	50.2	23.4	16.8	8.8	159	16,686
Solano	20.3	50.9	15.0	11.2	2.6	67,500	25.3	38.4	30.2	2.7	218	21,606
Sonoma	8.7	30.9	24.7	25.3	10.4	88,400	17.3	28.4	41.2	9.2	256	21,269
Stanislaus	35.3	43.7	10.1	7.8	3.1	60,100	31.2	36.8	26.6	1.7	208	18,656
Sutter	36.3	41.7	12.7	7.0	2.3	59,800	41.9	37.1	14.3	1.1	178	18,545
Tehama	53.8	33.0	7.3	4.5	1.4	48,200	44.0	34.9	11.5	0.7	172	15,849
Trinity	43.7	38.7	11.1	5.1	1.4	54,900	48.6	27.2	10.8	1.1	158	16,110
Tulare	51.9	32.7	7.9	5.5	2.0	48,900	44.2	30.9	17.4	1.1	176	16,172
Tuolumne	21.8	47.2	15.7	11.5	3.8	67,900	37.9	26.2	25.2	2.1	192	16,907
Ventura	5.9	26.5	26.5	28.1	13.0	93,300	15.4	20.4	42.4	19.2	287	23,612
Yolo	28.0	39.8	14.8	13.3	4.1	66,600	29.3	37.2	27.3	3.7	211	20,495
Yuba	63.4	28.7	4.0	2.9	1.0	44,500	44.0	34.8	10.9	0.5	172	13,751

*Monthly contract rent does not add up to 100% because some persons did not pay cash for their occupancy.

Persons sixteen through nineteen years of age are generally in their last two years of high school or first two years of college, in the labor force, or in the armed forces. Nearly 70 percent of California's youth sixteen through nineteen years of age were enrolled in school in 1980 (Table 6). Of youths in the labor force, 12 percent had graduated from high school, and 8 percent had not graduated from high school.

TABLE 6

Status of Persons in California
Ages Sixteen Through Nineteen, 1980

Status	Persons ages 16--19		Percent high school graduates	Percent not high school graduates
	Number	Percent		
In school	1,188,429	68.8	*	*
In armed forces	39,787	2.3	*	*
In labor force:				
Employed	285,232	16.5	10.1	6.4
Unemployed	62,370	3.6	1.5	2.1
Not in labor force	151,939	8.8	3.0	5.8
State total	1,727,757	100.0		

*Data not available.

Table 7 shows the type of household in which children under age eighteen lived in 1980. Seven out of ten school-age children (ages five through seventeen) lived in families with a married couple, and 21 percent of school-age children lived in families in which the spouse of the householder was not present.

Nearly 76 percent of children under age five were raised at home by married parents, and 15 percent were raised at home by only one parent. Fewer than 3 percent of California's children under age eighteen lived with a nonrelative or in an institution or other group quarters.

TABLE 7

Type of Household in Which California Children Under Eighteen Years of Age Live, 1980

Type of household	Percent related children	
	Under age 5	Ages 5--17
Married-couple family	75.8	69.9
Other family relationship	14.8	20.9
Lives with other relative	7.5	6.1
Householder or lives with spouse	---	0.4
Lives with nonrelative	1.7	2.1
Inmate of institution	0.1	0.4
Other group quarters	0.1	0.2
State total	100.0	100.0

California had more than 19 million residents in 1980 who were sixteen years of age and older (Table 8). A large portion of the over sixteen population (64 percent) was in the armed services or in the civilian labor force. A larger proportion of males (74 percent) than females (52 percent) were in the civilian labor force.

Persons not included as part of the labor force by the census were students, homemakers, retired workers, inmates, and disabled persons. Although 36 percent of the sixteen and over population were not part of the labor force, students and homemakers made up an estimated 50 percent of this group. By more than a two-to-one ratio, females outnumbered males in the number of persons not in the labor force.

TABLE 8

Profile of California's Labor Force, 1980

Sex	Persons 16 years of age and older	Percent in labor force			Percent not in labor force
		Armed forces	Civilian labor force		
			Employed	Not employed	
Male	8,830,542	2.8	68.9	4.9	23.4
Female	9,296,341	0.2	49.0	3.4	47.4
State total	18,126,883	1.5	58.7	4.1	35.7

On the census questionnaire persons sixteen years of age and older were asked to identify the kind of business or industry in which they were employed. Table 9 displays the industry in which Californians were employed in 1980. A business or industrial activity differs from the occupational status (see Table 10) in which persons are employed. A schoolteacher, for example, would be employed in an educational services industry and have an occupational status of professional specialist.

Sixteen percent of employed Californians were employed in the retail trade industry, and 14 percent were employed in the manufacture of durable goods. Other categories of industrial activity employed considerably fewer persons in proportion to the civilian labor force.

TABLE 9

Employment Status of California's Labor Force, by Industry, 1980

Industry	Civilian labor force	
	Number	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	371,285	3.5
Construction	601,822	5.7
Nondurable goods manufacture	657,689	6.2
Durable goods manufacture	1,502,149	14.1
Transportation	456,376	4.3
Communication and other public utilities	301,486	2.8
Wholesale trade	463,561	4.4
Retail trade	1,756,070	16.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	759,626	7.1
Business and repair services	574,470	5.4
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	524,572	4.9
Health services	745,270	7.0
Education services	855,585	8.0
Other professional and related services	526,749	5.0
Public administration	543,692	5.1
State total	10,640,405	100.0

Table 10 displays the percent of employed persons sixteen years of age and over by occupational category. This table also displays the number of vocational education students taking courses related to these occupational areas. Students in vocational education are encouraged to enroll in areas having the highest employment opportunities.

More than 19 percent of California's civilian labor force worked in occupations related to administrative support (including clerical), and more than 50 percent of the high school students in vocational education courses, grades nine through twelve, were taking courses related to administrative support.

This table shows the number of vocational education students taking courses related to the occupational classifications used by the census. In addition to students enrolled in vocational education courses related to the occupations listed in Table 10, vocational education students were also enrolled in homemaking education, industrial arts, and work experience.

TABLE 10

Employment Status of California's Population, by Occupation, and Enrollment in Related Vocational Education Courses, 1980-81 through 1982-83

Occupation	Percent of civilian labor force	Percent of secondary students in vocational education courses		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Technicians and related support	3.4	0.9	1.9	1.5
Precision production, craft, and repair service	12.3	Included in "Technicians and related support"		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.8	Included in "Technicians and related support"		
Service, except private household	10.5	20.4	18.3	12.9
Sales	10.8	3.6	3.5	4.4
Administrative support, including clerical	18.5	50.1	49.0	51.6
Private household	.6	Not applicable*		
Protective service	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.8	10.7	9.4	10.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.1	14.1	17.4	18.7
Transportation and material moving	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.0	Not applicable*		
Professional specialist	13.1	Not applicable*		
State total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Vocational education courses are not planned to offer occupationally specific training in these areas, although students may eventually enter these occupational areas.

APPENDIX A

Glossary of Selected Census Terms

Age. Age at last birthday as of April 1, 1980.

Family. Two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth or marriage or adoption and who live together as one household. All such persons are considered as members of one family. Persons not in families and not inmates of institutions are classified as unrelated individuals.

> Subfamily. A married couple with or without own children, or one parent with one or more children (parent-child group), living in a housing unit and related to the householder, but excluding the householder (for example a young married couple sharing the home of the parents of one or the other spouse).

Family income in 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members fifteen years old and over, tabulated for all families. Family income differs from household income in that income received by household members not related to the householder, persons living alone, and others in nonfamily households is excluded.

Family type. Families are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives, based on questions on sex and household relationship.

> Married-couple family. A family in which the householder and his/her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.
>
> Other Family
>
> > Male householder, no wife present. A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.
> >
> > Female householder, no husband present. A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Group quarters, persons in. Persons living in arrangements, such as nursing homes or rooming houses, which are not households.

> Inmate of institution. A person under care or custody at the time of enumeration (e.g., a person in a hospital, residential school, resthome, or correctional institution).
>
> Other persons in group quarters. Persons living in other group quarters who are not inmates of institutions (e.g., rooming and boarding houses, convents or monasteries, military barracks, or dormitories).

Household. The person or persons occupying a housing unit.

Household income. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all household members fifteen years of age and over, tabulated for all households. (See Family income.)

Household Relationship. Relationship to the householder (see below).

> Householder. The person in whose name the housing was owned or rented.
>
> Spouse. The husband or wife of the householder, living with the householder.

Child. A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of age or marital status, excluding sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Own child. A never-married child under eighteen years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder.

Related child. An "own child" or any other family member (regardless of marital status) who is under eighteen years of age, except the householder or spouse, excluding foster children.

Other relative. A household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption but not included specifically in another relationship category.

Nonrelative. Any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Industry. The kind of business or industrial activity in which the person was employed during the reference week or, if not employed, in which the person was most recently employed since 1975.

Labor force status. Persons sixteen years old and older were classified as to their status in the labor force based on replies to several questions relating to work activity and status during the reference week.

Armed forces. Persons on active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

Civilian labor force. Employed and unemployed civilians.

Employed. Persons who were either "at work" or "with a job" but not at work during the reference week.

Unemployed. Persons who were neither "at work" or "with a job, but not at work" who were looking for work during the past four weeks and available for a job.

Not in labor force. Persons sixteen years old and older who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers, inmates, and disabled persons.

Labor force status in 1979. Persons sixteen years oldand older who at any time in 1979 worked, were looking for work, or were on layoff from a job were classified as "in labor force."

Worked in 1979. Persons who, at any time in 1979, did any work for pay or profit, worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the armed forces.

With unemployment in 1979. Persons who looked for work or were on layoff from a job during at least one week in 1979 in which they did not work.

Language usage and ability to speak English. Persons five years old and older classified by whether they speak a language other than English and, if so, by how well they speak English.

Occupation. The kind of work the person was doing at a job or business during the reference week or, if not at work, at the most recent job or business if employed since 1975. If working at more than one job, the one with the most hours worked.

Poverty status in 1979. Families and unrelated individuals are classified above or below the poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income to an income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual.

Race. All persons were asked to identify themselves according to designated race categories. Since respondents self-identified their race, the race categories do not denote any clean-cut, scientific definition. The major race categories used in these tabulations are:

American Indian or Alaskan Native: Persons who indicated their race as "Indian (American)" or who did not indicate a specific race category but reported the name of an Indian tribe,"Eskimo," or "Aleut."

Asian or Pacific Islander. Persons who indicated their race as any one of the following groups: Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Guamanian, Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, or other Asian or Pacific Islander.

Black. Persons who indicated their race as "black" or "Negro" as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported they were black Puerto Rican, Haitian, Jamaican, or West Indian.

White. Persons who indicated their race as "white," such as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered a response that indicated they were classified as European, North African, or Middle Eastern.

Rent, contract. The monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included.

No cash rent. Rental units occupied without payments of cash rent owned by friends or relatives who allow occupancy without charge.

Rent, gross. Contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuels to the extent that these are paid for by the renter in addition to rent.

School Level

Elementary. Includes kindergarten and grades one through eight.

High school. Includes grades nine through twelve.

College. Includes junior or community colleges, regular four-year colleges, and graduate or professional schools.

School years completed. Data on years of school completed are derived from two questions. One question identified the highest grade attended in regular school; the second question determined whether the respondent finished the grade specified.

Those persons who passed a high school equivalency examination (such as GED) were marked "12" under the highest grade attended (if they had not completed or were not enrolled in a higher grade). Schooling received in foreign schools was to be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system.

High school graduates. Persons who have completed four years of high school (grade 12) or any higher level of education.

Spanish origin (Hispanic). Persons who indicated whether they were of Spanish origin: Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or other Spanish.

Standard occupational classification (SOC.). A system for categorizing occupational classification, originally issued in 1977 by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards and revised in 1980, to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of occupational data collected by various agencies.

Urban and rural area. Urban and rural denote types of areas rather than specific areas outlined on maps. The urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. A rural classification need not imply a farm residence or a sparsely populated area since a small city or town is rural as long as it is outside an urbanized area and has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

Urbanized area. A population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally consisting of a central city and the surrounding, closely settled, contiguous territory (suburbs). The criteria define a boundary based primarily on a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile but also include some less densely settled areas and such areas as industrial parks and railroad yards if they are within areas of dense urban development.

APPENDIX B

Sources of Census Data

Census data for California may be obtained from six locations in the state - the State Census Data Center and five regional centers. Request for general information about the census or about the State Census Data Center should be directed to:

William R. Schooling, Director
State Census Data Center
Department of Finance
1025 P Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 322-4651

Five regional centers and the State Census Data Center are responsible for providing census information for the specified counties:

Name and address	Counties covered
Sacramento Area Council of Governments Bob Faseler, Director 800 H Street, Suite 300 Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 441-5930	Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba, Placer, El Dorado, Nevada, Sierra, and 21 other northern California counties not listed for any other regional center
Association of Bay Area Governments Patricia Perry Hotel Claremont Berkeley, CA 94705 (415) 841-9730	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma
Southern California Association of Governments Tim Douglas 600 S. Commonwealth St. Los Angeles, CA 90005 (213) 385-1000	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, Kern, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara
San Diego Association of Governments Karen Lamphere, Director Security Pacific Plaza 1200 Third Avenue Suite 524 San Diego, CA 92101	San Diego
State Data Program Ilona Einowski Survey Research Center 2538 Channing Way Berkeley, CA (415) 642-2337	State University and Colleges; Kings, Tulare, Fresno, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus and San Joaquin
State Census Data Center William R. Schooling Director State Census Data Center 1025 P Street Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 322-4651	Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz

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